Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 23, 1817.

Volume 8.] [Number 1403.

Advertisement.

London, 1st August, 1816.

MR. CHARLES FORBES has the Honor to announce, that, in consequence of Mr. MONEY'S state of health rendering it unadvisable for him to return to India, his Concern in the Agency and Commercial Establishment of "FORBES AND Co." is transferred to Mr. MICHIE FORBES, who resumes his Interest from this date, and will proceed, by an early opportunity, to fill the situation of Resident Head Partner of the House.

Bombay 2d April 1817.

Messrs. FORBES and Co. have the Honor to announce, that, in pursuance of the above arrangement, Mr. MICHIE FORBES has returned to Bombay, and taken his place in the Firm.

Advertisement.

The Bible Society

HAVING lately received a supply of Bibles and Testaments in the different European and Indian languages, have resolved to dispose of the same to such persons as are inclined to become purchasers, at prime cost. These books may be had on application to Mr. VASSY at St. Thomas's Church.

Bombay, 23d April, 1817

LOTTERY

FOR AN ELEGANT

New Curricle

OR TILBURY

On Telegraph Springs,

BUILT BY

William Stewart & Co.

Of Calcutta,

OF THE VERY BEST MATERIALS,

AND WORKMANSHIP,

Painted, Lined and Beaded

IN THE NEWEST AND MOST

Fashionable Manner,

WITH

HOOD, Knee-boot, Lamps, a Pair of Wings, and shifting fore carriage frame; with a pair of shafts and pole, to use as a Tilbury or Curricle at pleasure, upon an intirely new and greatly improved plan of Mr. Tilbury's.

This Carriage was built to the particular order of the proprietor, and has very lately been brought round by him with the intention of taking it with him into the interior but the state of roads has determined him to dispose of it.

Price paid for it in Calcutta, with Freight &c. Bombay Rs.———1600.

The Lottery to consist of thirty six tickets at three Gold Mohurs a ticket & to be drawn at BOYCE, KEMP and Co's. upon the 1st May, if filled up.

Bombay 23d April 1817.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE received a few Copies of the following Books, by the *Lowjee Family*, viz.

General Regulations and Orders for the Army.	Rs. 8
Regulations for the Formation of Exercises of His Majesty's Forces.	Rs. 8

ALSO FROM CALCUTTA

A few copies of Moontujub OL Loghat, an Arabic & Persian Lexicon, by J. H. Taylor Esq.	Rs. 50

Bombay, 23d April, 1817

For Private Sale.

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Mr. J. W. Tasker,

A SMALL quantity of particular, & London Market Madeira Wine, in whole and quarter Pipes.

Bombay, 16th April, 1817.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 21st Instant, at Messrs. BOYCE KEMPT & CO.'S will be opened an INVESTMENT of NEW CHARIOT and BUGGY HARNESS, plated furniture, both of collar and breast, lately imported per the Ship LOWJEE FAMILY from England.

Bombay, 19th April, 1817.

TO BE SOLD

for ready money

the following duplicates of books, received by the

LOWJEE,

SKIRROWS complete practical Under Sheriff, entirely on a new plan, half bound in Russia.	15
Dickenson's practical guide to the Quarter and other Sessions of the peace, adapted to the use of Young Magistrates &c. &c. half bound in Russia.	18
Late Report of the board of Agriculture.	8
52d No. of the Edinburgh Review.	6
29th Do. Quarterly.	6

Inquire of RAGOBA DAMULJEE Sheriff's Purvoe.

Bombay, 9th April, 1817.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 23d April, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH APRIL, 1817.

IN consequence of the death of Surgeon R. B. Perrin, of this Establishment, the following promotion is ordered to take place.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon John Bond, to be Surgeon, in succession to Perrin, deceased—date of rank 19th October 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Secretary to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—April 16th, Ship Cabrass, Nacqudah Hajee Natha, from Bengal.—Ditto Ship Swallow, Free Trader, Captain John Frith, from London.—Ditto 17, Ship Friendship, Captain Wm. Black, from the Mauritius.—Ditto 18, Brig Ralph, Captain F. Seclere du Louvray, from the Mauritius.—Ditto 19, Portuguese Ship Victorious, Syrang Merjee Dowjee, from Demaun.—Ditto 29, Anne and Amelia, Captain Edward Oakes, from the Isle of France.—

SAILED.—April 19th, His Majesty's Sheer Hulk Arrogant, John Thimble, Lieutenant in charge, to Trincomalie.—Ditto His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges Esq. Captain, to Trincomalie.—Ditto 20, Ship Shaw Byramgore, Captain G. Hammet, to China,—Ditto 21, American Ship Saco, N. Haskell Commander, to Boston.

MARRIAGE.—On Sunday the 20th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Nicholas Wade, Senior Chaplain, Captain John Bell Dunsterville Paymaster S. D. G. to Sarah Lauriston, daughter of the late Captain David Charles Bruce of this Establishment.

BIRTH.—At Seroor, on the 16th April, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Ward, His Majesty's 65th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Surat, on Tuesday the 15th instant, George William, son of G. W. Anderson Esq. aged one year, and nine days.

Poetry.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PURPLE BEECH.

Oh! come—beneath this beechen shade
Recline with me my dark-ey'd maid:
And let thy brow, in calmness, rest.
Upon the home of hope, my breast.

Remembrance, Love! shall wander o'er
The woes we felt—but feel no more;
And from thine eyes, my gentle dear!
I'll kiss away the trembling tear.
Will trace the joys which once were ours,
The bosom's never-fading flowers,
By fondness nurst, by beauty blest,
The very heart's-ease of the breast,
Let Feeling's soul, and Fancy's eye,
Catch them again in phantasy;
And rich will be our early treasures,
If they resemble long-lost pleasures.

Oh, my beloved!—let thy lip,—
So honey-sweet that bees might sip,—
Breathe me the song, the dulcest song,
My soul hath thirsted for so long;—
And I may then forget my dear!
That hours of doubt and days of fear,
Have pass'd, since last I heard from thee
That wild and witching melody.

Here we may linger, lovely one!
Till in the West, the setting sun
Looks from his bower of heavenly roses,
To kiss the flowers ere Evening closes:
Till his last beams a radiance fling
Aslant upon the wild-bees wing,
That hurries homeward murmuring.
Till gold rays tint the summer air,
And play upon the wavyhair.
That o'er thy bosom floats so fair.

The branches of this purple tree,
Shall spread to shade and honour thee?
Each leaf will bear a deeper flush,
Caught from the West sky's lingering blush:
Which o'er the face of heaven reposes,
Like thy own cheek's delightful roses.

The grass is sweet beneath the sun,
And fresh as when the day begun:—
Light lovely breezes gently move it,
And clustering cowslips nod above it,
How fair the scene,—above—around—
The velvet verdure of the ground—
Birds flitting, as the branches stir,
The hives beneath the spreading fir—
And circling trees which long have stood
The shelter of our solitude.
Then come, my love! my dark-eyed maid,
Recline beneath the beechen shade.

E. L. A.

English Extracts.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the British Forts on the Western Coast of Africa, contains the following account of the mode of trial for offences among the natives:—

"Trial proceeds for the most part, upon evidence, but in particular cases the ordeal or doom is resorted to. Doom is a poisonous bark, and is thus administered with great ceremony. The accused person, or a proxy, is stripped quite naked, and seated on the ground in a public place, a certain quantity is given which he or she must eat; immediately after a large calabash of water is placed before the person, who drinks as much as the stomach will contain, whence vomitting consequently takes place. If the doom is thrown up, the person is considered innocent; if it remain in the stomach, it is an indication of guilt; the latter seldom occurs; however there have been some instances which have proved fatal. The idea of doom strikes such a terror in the minds of the natives, that I am of opinion very few submit to the trial who are not perfectly innocent.

The Racehorse and Greyhound.—(From a Doncaster paper.)—There have been the opinions upon the difference of speed between a well bred greyhound and a blood horse of some celebrity, if opposed to each other for a mile, or a greater or a shorter distance. It has been stated by the best and most experienced Judges, that, upon a flat, a horse of this description would be superior to the greyhound, for either an extended or contracted distance; but that in a hilly country the greyhound would have an evident advantage. Wishes had been frequently indulged by different branches of the sporting world, that some criterion could be adopted by which the superiority in speed could be fairly ascertained; when, after a variety of suggestions and propositions from one quarter to another without success, the following circumstance accidentally took place, affording some rays of information upon what was previously considered a matter of great uncertainly. In the month of December, 1800, a match was to have been run over our course for one hundred guineas, but one of the horses having been drawn, a mare started alone, that by running the ground she might ensure the wager; when having run about one mile in the four, she was accompanied by a greyhonnd bitch, who joined her from the side of the course, and emulatively entering into the competition, continued to race with the mare for the other three miles, keeping nearly head and head, affording an excellent treat to the field by the energetic exertions of each. At passing the distance post, five to four was betted in favour of the greyhound; when parallel with the stand it was even betting, and any person might have taken his choice from five to ten: the mare, however, had the advantage by a head at the termination.

St. James's Chronicle,—Oct. 19-

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 23d APRIL, 1817.

Altho' so many different Europe ships are daily, if not hourly, expected to appear in sight, we are nevertheless, unable to communicate the arival, since our last, of anv other vessel from thence but the *Swallow*, which, having left London so long ago as the 25th of August, could of course, bring nothing, whatever, in the shape of novel intelligence.

By accounts from Manilla, dated the 9th of February, we find that Lord Amherst had been staying there, for a few days, on his passage back to England.

We are fearful that many of those who despatched vessels with rice &c. to the Isle of France will be considerable losers, owing to a much greater stock of provisions having been on hand, there, than the commercial community of India was led to understand. All mistatements upon such like occasions are peculiarly detrimental, and a time may come when the Inhabitants of the Mauritius may severely feel the mischievous effects of the late misrepresentation.

The course which ministers are likely to pursue during the next sessions of parliament cannot be otherwise than a subject of the most anxious solicitude to those who are interested in the well being of their native land, since there are writers who predict, that the nation will have lectures on philanthrophy, and, by way of amusing the country gentlemen, committee of inquiry without end, but that every attempt at reducing expence will be sedulously resisted, and the enormous peace establishment, which is crushing the Kingdom to the dust, upheld and sup-

ported. It is further augured that the advocates of Ministry will freely admit the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the people, but then, as it is said, they will contend that such amelioration cannot be made, quasi per saltum, but must, in order to be effectual, be gradually brought about; that they will recommend the establishment of parochial schools; of saving banks; enjoin the necessity of multiplying small farms, & of prohibiting the continuance of brutal sports, and, perhaps, endeavour to produce some essential alteration in the game laws; that they will increase the number of churches, and tell their opponents that in spite of all the disaffected may say, the world is infinitely better than it was, and, as evidence of the fact, cite the memorable christian treaty, and moreover maintain, that the Pope, even, is improved, for tho' he has restored the Jesuits, he has, memorabile dictu! prevented the Inquisition from *roasting* a relapsed Jew.—But that with regard, to economy—to reform in Parliament—to a reduction of the standing army—to a curtailment of the influence of the crown, the people, will hear nothing, from Ministers, but what is extorted.

We confess we are rather fearful on many of these heads, but, as yet, we think it unfair to condemn them.

We have published, from the Police Report, now in our possession, the principal part of Townsend's interesting examination, and shall give the remainder in our next. We have perused the work itself with considerable attention, and feel perfectly assured that infinite good must result to the community at large, from the laborious investigations of the Committee who compiled it.

English Extracts

(Resumed.)

Daring Robbery.—In the night of Wednesday week an extensive and daring robbery was committed at Kilgwyn-house, near Langadock, Carmarthenshire, the seat of J. J. Holford, Esq. The house was forcibly entered, and every article of plate stolen, together with a quantity of wearing apparel, and a valuable horse (worth upwards of 100 guineas) taken from the stables, equipped with a new saddle and bridle, by which the offender was enabled to get off with his booty, the robbery not having been discovered by the servants till seven o'clock in the morning. A shabby looking pony, on which a suspicious character had appeared some days before at Llandovery, being found near the house at day-light, tended to confirm the opinion that this man was the depredator. He had been two days at an inn at Llandovery, where he brought a pair of large saddle-bags, in which the people of the house had discovered a bundle of picklock-keys and other implements, without deeming it necessary to mention the circumstance till after the robbery had been committed. As soon as the robbery was known at Llandovery, inquiries were made, and it was found that this fellow had passed through that place on the stolen horse, at an early hour, taking the road for Brecon; in consequence of which, a gentleman, accompanied by two servants, followed him in a chaise and four but not till a lapse of several hours. However, at turnpikes and public-houses they traced him accurately in his progress all the way to Goodrich (between Monmouth and Ross), where he appeared to have left the main road for the first time, after travelling a distance of 67 miles, and making but one short stoppage at an obscure house. The gentleman, after losing scent of the *game*, left one of his servants at Ross, to be on the look out there next morning, in case they had overshot their object; and proceeding for Hereford (which they had discovered to be the destination the robber was seeking) arrived there about five o'clock on Friday morning. By this time the alarm through the district was pretty general, and between seven and eight the next morning, two men met, near Goodrich, a person on horseback, answering the description given, when the fellow, perceiving their intention to stop him, clapped spurs to his horse, and galloped off. He still, however, kept the turnpike-road, and after passing Wilton-gate, was again suspected by some men on the road, and taken into custody near the bridge over the Wye, leading into Ross. He had with him the saddle-bags, containing the whole of the plate and valuables stolen; and, it appeared, had slept the preceding night at a small public-house, near Goodrich, where he arrived about eight o'clock. The suspicion entertained, from the nature of the robbery, that it must have been perpetrated or planned by a person familiarly acquainted with the premises, proves to be well founded. The offender lived as servant in the family two years ago, and came from London purposely to effect the daring enterprize! He acknowledged that he had the assistance of accomplices; and such information has been obtained respecting them, as it is hoped will speedily lead to their apprehension. The prisoner, before he left Kilgwyn-house, deliberately equipped himself in the garments he had stolen, and substituted his own habiliments in their place. The plate he carried off amounted in value to several hundred pounds.

The man committed to Hertford Gaol last week, for the daring robbery at Kilgwyn-house, (see the the last page) under the assumed name of Harding, (but whose name is Hardy), it is now ascertained is one of the convicted felons who effected his escape, a short time since, with four others, from Newgate; two of them were his companions in the robbery.

[*Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser*,—*Nov.* 23.

We learn from Frankfort that Count GOTTORP the late King of Sweden, has fixed the next month for the declaration of the majority of his son; and we are assured that on the occasion of that ceremony he intends to make his son renounce his right to the throne of Sweden.—*Evening paper.*

PRINCE PAUL OF WIRTEMBERG.—From an Evening paper.—Prince PAUL of WIRTEMBERG brother of the present KING, lately resided for a few months at Paris. His father, whose displeasure it is known he had incurred, requested that he might be sent away. He removed to Switzerland; but soon after he arrived, without any previous announcement, at Stuttgard, and presented himself before his father, soliciting oblivion of the past, and to be received into his family. It appears that the late KING, though of a character little susceptible of emotion was touched with this interview; but that the Prince Royal is said, untruly we trust, to have declared, that if his brother remained at the Court he would immediately leave it. He even had an interview with Prince PAUL, in which the latter endeavoured to recall him to kinder sentiments. Prince PAUL was soon afterwards arrested and conducted to prison. We doubt not but that the new KING will honour the first moments of his reign by restoring his brother to liberty; and that, like another HENRY V. or LOUIS XII. he will forget the resentments of the Prince Royal.

[*November* 14.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

FRANKFORT, OCT. 29.—The trade in the Baltic sea is carried on with great activity.

The accounts from Turkey are very satisfactory as to the state of the public health. The plague has ceased its ravages at Constantinople and Smyrna, entirely. It has also diminished in violence at Salonica, and the shores of the Archipelago. But unpleasant intelligence has been received as to the conduct of some agitators. The Janissaries in particular are very refractory. The numerous fires which have lately taken place at Constantinople are ascribed to them.

VENICE, OCT. 19.—A vessel from Smyrna broken out in that city. The Janissaries have raised the standard of revolt, and seized upon their Chiefs and all who formerly possessed their confidence. They have been led to very great excesses against the Receiver of the Customs, from whom they have taken large sums. Several Custom House Officers having made resistance, were victims to their zeal. The Janissaries revenged the death of several of their comrades by unheard of cruelties, and finally they burnt several Government ships and magazines after pillaging them.

The plague has ceased its ravages; but the anarchy in which the revolt of the Janissaries has plunged Smyrna, is an evil perhaps worse than the former, for preservative forces are wanted. A Turkish squadron is expected with troops to renew the garrison. It is to be feared, however, that the Janissaries will not give up the place. A person named Jasan Ekelbi acts a conspicuous part in this business. This man, who has performed the meanest offices in the Seraglio, aspires to supreme power.

Several vessels from Marseilles, after having sold their cargoes, have sailed to load corn at Smyrna, where the French merchants are in high favour; and every thing seems to promise that France will resume the rank she held for centuries in the Levant trade.

VIENNA, OCT. 19.—The frail ones of the fair sex have excited the attention of Government, who have brought them all together to the places called Casemore. They are forbidden to appear in public, except in yellow woollen girdles, and the neck covered with a blue handkerchief, and the *Sandous* of yellow cloth.

We learn from Stockholm, that during the year 1817, the frontier between Sweden and Norway will be surveyed, and where it is necessary new boundary marks erected. The whole frontier, which is 140 Norwegian miles (between 7 and 800 English) in length, is to be visited in three divisions, each by a Norwegian and a Swedish officer, and the rectification of the frontier to be repeated every 15 years.

That the weight of the bread may not be lessened in consequence of the increased prices of corn since the bad harvest, the bakers at Stockholm now receive corn at lower prices from the public magazines. This is a result of the fund of 2,000,000 dollars, set apart by the last Diet to purchase corn in good years, that the prices may never fall too low, to the prejudice of the farmer, and that there may always be a stock in hand.—*Hamburgh Correspondent, Nov.* 2.

A regular post is now established from Warsaw to Petersburgh. It takes about ten days to pass between the two capitals.

Letters from Oporto, dated the 11th ult. mention, that the equinox had set in with immense rains, beating down and causing the grapes to rot; added to which, the scantiness and inferiority of this year's vintage has created great distress in the wine districts.

A letter from Hanover says, that great quantities of potatoes which had been brought up there, for the purpose of sale in that neighbourhood and elsewhere, had on their removal been stopped and brought back by order of the Government. This measure is regarded as a great advantage to the poor of Hanover, where the high price of potatoes had increased the price of corn.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is the sister of the late King of Wirtemberg. According to the following article from Stutgard, of October 25, his Majesty received visits, within a few days of his death,—"His Majesty gave an audience to President Von Baumbech, of Saxe Heldburg-hansen, in which the President asked the hand of the Princes Amelia, his Majesty's niece, for the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Heldburg-hausen."

A boatman of Grand Kemps, on the Rhine, found on the 23d October, a bottle floating containing a note in French, of the following purport:—

"To him who shall find this Letter,

I am a captive in prison, at Lauffenborg, on the Rhine; my dungeon is subterranean; nor does he who is now in possession of this paper, know the place. I cannot write more, because I am rigorously and cruelly confined.

"S. HANES SPRANCIO."

It appears by the American papers, that Mr. Dallas, the late Secretary to the Treasury, intends to return to the exercise of his profession as a barrister, instead of becoming a burden to his country by accepting a pension or a sinecure. This is an example well worthy to be followed in England, where persons not half so useful as Mr. Dallas have the effrontery to saddle themselves as long as they live on the very substance of the nation, as a recompence for labours which produce no advantageous result to any but themselves.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger*,—*November* 10.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Friday, according to annual custom, the swearing in of the Lord Mayor elect for the ensuing year, took place at Guildhall. At two o'clock the present Lord Mayor left the Mansion-house in his *demi* state-coach, preceded by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers in their carriages and attended by several Aldermen, the Sheriffs, City Officers, &c. Upon their arrival at Guildhall, they proceeded to the Court of Aldermen, where, after remaining a short time, they returned to the Great Hall, where the Lord Mayor elect, instead of taking his seat as customary upon the left of the State Chair, until sworn in, on the present occasion at once entered it! On either side of his Lordship sat Aldermen Sir W. Domville, J. J. Smith, Atkins, Birch Goodbehere, Brydges and Heygate.

The Cryer having then called upon the Right Hon. Matthew Wood, Citizen and Fishmonger, Lord Mayor elect, to come forth to take the oaths, and make the necessary obligations, his Lordship left the Chair & advanced to the table, where the Chamberlain, assisted by the Town Clerk, administered the several obligations. These his Lordship repeated in a firm tone, and having affixed his signature to the oaths, was declared to be the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, in which capacity he re-entered the chair. A spontaneous burst of approbation ensued.

His Lordship being seated, the several City Officers proceeded to deliver into his hands the *insignia* of their offices—the Mace—City Purse—the Keys and the Sword. The last, as is customary, was grasped by his Lordship, and then placed on the table before him. The others were returned to the several officers, who had before held them, each making obeisance to his Lordship. The Aldermen, present, the Sheriffs, City [illegible] advanced and congratulated his Lordship. This [illegible] done by the Company to which his Lordship belongs, and after some other formalities being gone through, the procession returned in the order it came to the Mansion-house, where the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to about one hundred persons.

A forgery was lately effected on the house of Messrs. Lubbock and Co. bankers, Lombard-street, for 1500*l.* The parties, it seems, consisting of two men and two women, after passing some of the bank-notes they had received, in the purchase of sundry articles with tradesmen in the neighbourhood of Temple-bar, hired two gigs of a stable-keeper in Carey-street, and proceeded to St. Alban's. One of the waiters at the inn where they put up, having heard of the forgery, and conceiving that the newly-arrived company were of a character not the most respectable, had the curiosity to peep into a letter which fell into his hands belonging to one of the party, and from what he read therein, his suspicions were fully confirmed. The waiter, a clever, intelligent fellow, immediately dispatched an express to Messrs. Lubbock and Co. who took such effectual steps as to arrest their progress, and secured them all at Ware, in Herts. They had a *private* examination at Bow-street Police Office on Tuesday. The two women were discharged; but the two men were remanded for a further hearing on Monday next.

In Gray's Inn-lane, a house is opened where the *best* joints of roasting beef, such as sirloin, ribs, &c. are sold at 6d. per pound, and the same by the City Meat Company, Bread-street, Cheapside. We hope that other shops will be opened on the same principle. It would answer particularly well both to butchers and bakers, any where in the vicinity of St. James's-market.

IMPOSITION PREVENTED.—A curious occurrence has lately excited much conversation in a town some miles east of London, and the circumstance proves how much the industrious and lower classes of people have it in their power with the aid of liberal encouragement to resist imposition, too frequently practised on them. The workmen at a dock yard, who form a meritorious class of men, had long complained of the dearness of butcher's meat, which they generally bought at an extravagant price. Remonstrance was vain, the butchers would not lower their prices, and the men were obliged to comply. In that state of things a public spirited Gentleman celebrated for benevolence, offered to advance the dock-men a sum of money to purchase their meat at first-hand in the market, provided they could select a proper person to go to Smithfield, and undertake the business of general purveyor. They accepted the proposal with much satisfaction, and soon found a man to answer their purpose. He was sent to market and returned with a drove of cattle which was slaughtered in a stable given up by the promoter of the undertaking, for the purpose. The good effect of the arrangement was soon felt; instead of paying the butchers eightpence and eightpence halfpenny per pound for meat, they obtained it for four-pence, and were able to sell it to the poor of the town at the same rate. The butchers, it seems, are now undersold by the arrangement, and where the poor obtained one pound of meat in the above town they get two. It is to be hoped this instance of economy and resistance to imposition, on the part of a public body of men, will operate as a check upon many tradesmen, who are ever watching to take advantage of the distressing state of things. It will teach them that the people have it in their power to avoid paying an unjust and exorbitant price for the necessaries of life.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, *Nov.* 2.

W. Jones was indicted for assaulting Jane, his wife, and violently beating her.

The prosecutrix rejected every overture towards an accommodation of the difference, and peremptorily demanded the trial of her husband. She then stated, that she had been married to the prisoner 21 years. On the 7th of October he came home, and severely beat her for not taking the kettle from the fire; she gave him no provocation whatsoever.

The prisoner, in his defence, gave a new version of the affair. He said, that his wife was very idle in some respects, and that on the day in question, when he returned to dinner, after work, instead of finding his dinner ready, he found the breakfast things still on the table, the kettle on the fire, and his wife quite at her ease, refusing to take it off or prepare his dinner. He then struck her, but not until she had abused him grossly; and for the blow she took at the instant ample vengeance, for she went down stairs, brought up three brickbats, and threw them at his head. It was a pity, he added, that of late November had sustained a total change—before that they had lived together as happy as two doves.

This *tender hearted lady* admitted that she flung the brickbats, and only regretted her not having reached their destination.

Guilty.—The prisoner was discharged on entering into his own recognizance to keep the peace.

COURT OF REQUESTS, Tuesday Nov. 5.

HOWARD *v.* PHILIPS.

This was a case of some importance to the public. The defendant, a walking poulterer, was summoned by the plaintiff, a widow lady residing near the Asylum, to show cause why he did not pay back to her 4s., which he had obtained from her under false representations. The plaintiff stated that the defendant called at her house on Wednesday last, and inquired if she wanted a fine fowl, as he had some he could recommend. She desired he would select her one she might depend upon as being good and young. He accordingly picked out one which he said he could recommend as being a young one and she took it upon her recommendation and paid him 4s. At dinner, however, to her great dismay, on attempting to carve this *delicate young chicken*, she discovered that so great an attachment had the bones and joints formed to each other from long acquaintance, that they successfully resisted all attempts to separate them, and she was obliged to give over the attempt. A favourite pug dog was then allowed to commence his operations upon the breast, but so thick was the skin, and so solid the flesh, that he after much labour found himself *foiled*, as his mistress had been before him. On the following day the plaintiff applied to the defendant, sending back the fragments of the *young chicken*, and desiring to have her money back again; but the defendant positively refused either to receive back his property, or to refund the money he had received, upon which refusal the plaintiff summoned him.

Mrs. Howard's servant corroborated her statement, and added, that defendant, as he was quitting the house, desired her to boil the fowl double the time her mistress told her, because it was a *large one*. It was accordingly boiled more than double the usual time.

The defendant did not attempt to deny that the fowl was an old one, said, he was himself deceived by the person of whom he purchased it and the plaintiff having seen it before she paid for it could not complain of any imposition being practised upon her.

The Court however, decided that the defendant should refund the 4s. and pay all the costs. It was plain that when he sold the fowl he was aware of the imposition he was practising. He had given evidence of this himself by desiring the servant to boil it longer than the usual time. At the same time, however, that the Court thus gave judgment against the defendant, they could not avoid observing with them. Little doubt could exist in the mind of any one that most of the fowls thus hawked about the streets were stolen, at least by those who sold them to the hawkers; and whilst the thieves could find so ready a market for their plunder, there was little chance that the robbing of fowl-houses would be put an end to.

The defendant being informed that unless the debt and costs were immediately paid, an execution would forthwith issue against him, paid, the sum demanded and departed.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

This day Michaelmas term commenced with the usual formalities. Among the convict-returns was one from the Governor of the Penitentiary, Mill-bank, stating the number of prisoners, and the state of their health.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow appearing at the bar, was called within it to take his place as King's Sergeant.

Messrs. Marryat and Gurney were also severally called within the bar, having been, since the last term, appointed King's Counsel.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

The whole day was occupied in motions for new trials.

LORD RIVERS *v.* KING AND OTHERS.

This was an action of trespass tried before Mr. Justice Holroyd at the last Assizes for Wiltshire, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages from the defendant, who had broken and entered the Chase of Cranbourne, belonging to the plaintiff, and had driven and chased the deer therein. The defendants put in several pleas of justification, contending, that with respect to two places, called Trow Down and Goscombe Copse (their several estates), they had a right to drive and chase the deer which wrongfully came there; it was not denied by them that the plaintiff could claim some part of the district as a chase, and the various questions at the trial resolved themselves into this main point—what were the limits of the chase; whether the rights of Lord Rivers were confined to what was termed the inner boundary, comprising about 14,000 acres in the county of Dorset, or whether they extended over nearly 500,000 acres in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Southampton.

The verdict was in favour of the defendants, and Mr. Sergeant LENS now moved for a rule for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. At the conclusion, the Court granted the rule to show cause, requiring to be supplied with various pieces of documentary evidence, particularly the proceedings under a *quo warranto* in the time of Edward I. produced at the trial.

COUNTRY BANK NOTES.

TYLEY *v.* COURTIER AND OTHERS.

This was a motion by Mr. CAMPBELL, to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff, and to enter it for the defendant. The action, which was *assumpsit* for work, labour, and materials, was tried before Mr. Baron Richards at Gloucester, who gave leave that this application should be made. The defendants pleaded *non assumpsit*, excepting as to the sum of 102*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* as to which they pleaded a tender, and in the replication the plaintiff denied the tender. The first issue on the *non assumpsit* was found for the defendant; and the question therefore came to the sufficiency of the tender, which it appeared, on the evidence, was made partly in Bank of England, and partly in country bank-notes. At the time the tender, was made, however, the plaintiff did not object to the notes, which he admitted might be good; but he refused to receive a farthing less than his bill. It was objected by the counsel for the plaintiff, that it was not a good tender, inasmuch as it was made partly in provincial notes, and a case decided to that effect in the Exchequer was mentioned, but not quoted.

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Mr. Baron Richards was of opinion that, as the plaintiff had not objected to the notes, he could not deny the legality of the tender; but on the foundation of what he considered a decided case in the Exchequer, he directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and saved the point. Mr. Campbell quoted a case in 13th East, 20 in which it was held that an action for money had and received would lie where a payment had been made in country bank-notes.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY said, that Lord Kenyon had decided that where a party did not object to the species of tender, but merely to the quantum, it was a good tender.—Rule to show cause granted.

In the case of Appleton v. Lord Braybrooke, a rule was obtained for a new trial, with a view to discuss the point, in what way it was necessary to prove judgments of such Courts of the Colonies as have not seals.

PROVINCIALS.

MAIL-COACH ACCIDENT.—The following accident was nearly affording a fatal proof of the correctness of what has so often been said of the extreme danger of travelling through North Wales to Holyhead:—As the mail coach was proceeding some nights ago at its usual pace, when about to descend Tgnaut-hill, the fore wheel came in contact with a rock, which had fallen down into the road in the course of the day from the cliff above, and immediately upset. No blame could attach to the coachman or guard, as the lamps were lighted, and both were perfectly sober. At the spot where the coach fell over, the road is very steep, and makes a sharp turn round the face of a precipice, out of which it has been formed like a sort of shelve. The only protection to prevent travellers from falling over into the bed of a river which runs 200 feet below the road, is a low badly-built wall. In the most dangerous part of this road, the breadth of it is only twelve feet; and here it was the coach upset. The coachman was thrown upon the wall, with the coach upon him; he saved himself with great difficulty from falling over the precipice into the river, where his hat and whip were found next day, having fallen above 200 feet perpendicularly, without meeting a twig or stone to stop them. His leg was dreadfully broken, and he still lies dangerously ill at Corwen. The guard was thrown into the road, and escaped with some bad bruises. The coach was dragged about 200 yards by the horses along the wall before they stopped. There was, fortunately, no outside passenger, and only one inside, who escaped unhurt.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Thursday se'nnight, about one o'clock, as Lieutenant General Nelson, his lady, daughter, and Mrs. Carrol, were returning from the Plymouth assembly in a coach belonging to Mr. Weakly, of Fore-street, in Dock, the horses took fright, opposite the General's residence, at the corner of St. Aubyn-street, [illegible] servants, there being no footman with the carriage, and trotted off rapidly, down the street without their guide, who immediately ran after them and attempted to seize the reins, in doing which he missed his grasp, fell down, and one of the wheels passed over his knee. The trot of the horses now became a gallop, but the General assuring the Ladies that the horses certainly would stop at Mr. Weakly's inn doors, they exhibited no particular alarm. To their surprise, however, the horses, after passing through St. Aubyn-street, into Fore-street, went by their master's house at full speed, towards the Dock yard gates, where the General hoped their progress would be arrested; but he was again disappointed. Turning the right hand corner at the bottom of Fore-street, they continued their pace to North corner-street, down which the ground shelves like a precipice to the water side. The danger now grew imminent; but still the General endeavoured to calm the fears of the Ladies. Mrs. Carrol, however, formed the resolution of opening the door and leaping into the street, which she accomplished with some slight bruises. The others kept their seats, with the forlorn expectation that a parapet wall at the bottom of the street facing the beach would bring up the carriage. The supposed obstacle was vain. Plunging down to the beach, which was nearly covered with boats, they dashed furiously up to their necks into the water, almost as far as the north jetty head; the party had just cleared the coach, and were floating on the water, when a boat which had conveyed some Officers to the Superb, providentially took them in when almost at their last gasp, and conveyed them safely on shore. Fortunately the door was open by Mrs. Carrol's leaping out, for all must have perished, the water being fifteen feet deep; and the carriage many inches beneath it. One of the horses was with difficulty saved by cutting the traces, the other was drowned. The coach received considerable injury, but when the tide had receded, was taken up again into the town. To be convinced of the perilous nature of this accident, it is only necessary to survey the steep of North Corner-street, and the impediments at the bottom, which nothing but a beneficent Providence could have enabled the horses to escape without overturning the carriage. But the result of this accident the poor distressed in this town have the utmost reason to rejoice; for had it proved fatal to Mrs. Nelson, they would have lost an active friend and benefactress, whose charitable acts justly endear her to all classes of society. It may not be amiss to state, that it has been customary in this town for post-boys, in returning from a journey, to take their horses to North Corner beach for the purpose of washing their feet, which will in some measure account for the animals taking that direction.

A short time ago, as Mr. Brassey, of Churton-heath, in Cheshire, was riding on horseback, in a field near his house, one of his own bulls suddenly attacked him, and ripped open the bowels of the horse. He then attempted to toss the horse and its rider, and, incredible as it may appear, actually raised them both from the ground. The horse however, had sufficient strength to reach the stable, where it immediately expired. The bull had long been considered dangerous. He had been secured by a ring and chains from the horns; but one of the chains having got loose, it is supposed to have been the reason of his proceeding in the attack. The remaining chain and ring must have caused great pain, as he did not attempt to molest Mr. B. after his fall from the horse.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger*, — *Nov.* 10.

The following circumstance lately took place in the Thuilleries:—A gentleman was reading in one of the walks leading to the fountain or jet-d'eau in the middle of the garden; he was followed by a person who accosted him on his turning down one of the avenues, and who ordered him, in a tone the most imperative, to deliver to him the book he had just put in his pocket; this the gentleman refused to do, and he was immediately surrounded by four or five men, who dragged him to a bureau of the police, and stripped and searched him. They took from him his book, the title page of which was torn off; but one of the police-officers by accident threw his eyes upon the following passage:—"*Malheur a la reputation de tout Prince qui est opprimé par un parti qui devient dominant, &c.* "Woe to the Prince who is oppressed by a party that becomes predominant." Immediatley one of the spies cried out "*C'est tout Chateaubriand, tout pur, je m'y connois.*" "That is Chateaubriand's, I know it by the style"; and then addressing himself to the gentleman, who was a foreigner, he observed, "You know Sir, that that work is prohibited, and you are violating the regulations of the police." The stranger, with a smile of pity and contempt, replied, "When will you cease, miserable wretches that you are, to torment and persecute honest men; tell your odious employer to find other agents, if he wish not to be exposed to public ridicule. The passage which has so much excited your anger is the sentiment of a writer who has nothing to dread from your infamous police: it is extracted from the "Greatness and Decline of the Roman Empire, by Montesquieu."

St. James's Chro.—Oct. 10.

The following article cannot be too widely of generally circulated. We trust it will check [illegible] instances out of twenty, is so fatal to the person that indulges it. "The first duty of a man," said Mr. GRATTAN in one of his speeches, "is to stand by his country; and the second duty of a man is to stand by his country; and the third duty of a man is to stand by his country!"

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The following is an extract of a letter from JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. (British Consul, we believe), dated New York, Aug. 23:—

"You will be surprised that I expect orders daily to take up vessels to send back thousands of emigrants from here to England, Ireland, and Scotland. The applications at this office, this week, to be sent back, amount to 10 for England, 8 to Scotland, and 76 to Ireland: indeed, so great is the distress here, that thousands must starve if some money is not extended to them by our Government, which they have been induced to abandon. I have granted passports to great numbers to go to Upper Canada: hundreds who have been settled here for years have applied to me to be permitted to go to Canada; but a proper degree of delicacy is observed by our Government, lest it should be alleged we wished to draw any of the citizens from the States to our colonies. However, it is a degree of satisfaction, that those parts of the Continent which have remained under the British Government are preferred to the United States, who boast so much of their superior privileges. I have no objection that this extract should be publishd in England; on the contrary, I would deem it important that these things were fully known, that such emigrants should, in the first instance, go direct to Canada, who are obliged to abandon their native soil."

[*The Courier*,—*October* 1.

TO THE EDTTOR.

Sir—Reading an account of the dreadful effects of the oxide of copper on two servants of Lord Rossmore, produced by eating fruit stewed in a copper pan, as stated in your paper, I feel pleasure in stating for the benefit of mankind, that whilst in private practice I frequently witnessed, when mineral poisons, technically called oxide, whether of copper or arsenic, are taken inwardly, that one table spoonful of powdered charcoal is a complete antidote, mixed with either honey, butter, or treacle, taken immediately: within two hours administer either an emetic or a cathartic: in this case the effect of the poison is prevented.

By administering charcoal, a chymical decomposition takes place in the stomach, the oxigen unites with the carbon, and the copper or arsenic regains its metallic properties, in which state it is perfectly harmless. If by the above statement a single life should be preserved, you, Sir, I am convinced, as well as myself, will be highly gratified.

[*St. James's Chro.* —*Sept.* 28.

Considerable bustle and stir were excited last week in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, by upwards of 150 different families having received cards of invitation to a splendid ball and supper, for the 26th, to have been given there by a gentleman well known in the commercial world which afterwards proved to be a hoax. The Royal Artillery Band at Woolwich was engaged for the occasion. Pastry-cooks in that vicinity and town received orders to wait upon Mr.———, at his house, at W———n on Wednesday last; as were also tailors, to make new liveries; tallow-chandlers, to furnish wax lights and coloured lamps; tent-makers, to erect marquees and booths; hatters, to furnish dress hats; glovers, fruiterers, poulterers, with a variety of other tradesmen. W————ds was thronged at an early hour on Wednesday last, and continued to be so for a length of time, the people not being satisfied on being refused admittance, but importuning to see the master of the house, that they might show their orders; but the worthy gentleman, fearing the extent of this, immediately set off for Hastings, to the great mortification of all the neighbourhood.

St. James's Chro.—Sept. 24.

Some remarkable cases have lately come to the knowledge of medical gentlemen, from which it appears, that magnesia, when taken in powder, as is commonly done, has remained in the system combined with animal mucus) and formed tumours and concretions of considerable size. A concretion of magnesia and mucus, weighing several pounds, has been taken out of the intestines after death. In another case the magnesia was ultimately evacuated in the state of sand, which, on analysis, was found to be the subcarbonate of magnesia. Magnesia is proved, by the experiments of the most eminent chemists, to be the best corrective of the uric acid, which is the principal cause of the gout and of calculary complaints: we are, therefore, happy to learn, that a valuable improvement in the mode of preparing this medicine has been lately made. The magnesia is held in a state of perfect solution in "magnesian water," whereby the possible injury or inconvenience of taking it in the form of powder is entirely obviated. The water is as brisk and pleasant as the best soda-water; and the magnesia is rendered mild light, and easy, to the stomach, being held in solution by fixed air, or the carbonic acid.

The sale of the Opera-house has made known the following particulars of the property:—It is held under two leases from the Crown. There are 197 boxes in the whole; of which 68 are private property till July 1825; leaving 129 to be let annually towards the expense and support of the establishment; of which last number 104 are in the four principal tiers, and 25 in the tier adjoining the gallery. The boxes are estimated to be of the following value:—

	£
310 in the three lower tiers, of the annual value of	
310 guineas each - - - -	26,040
24 in the fourth tier, at 200*l.* each - -	4,800
25 in the gallery tier, 100*l.* each - -	2,500
Hence the annual subscriptions amount to -	33,340
Door receipts per annum, on the average, above	11,000
[illegible] of the 60 performances is 29,000*l.* but,	
suppose an increase to 550*l.* per night - -	33,000
Then there is an annual surplus of - -	11,340

besides the rents arising from benefits given in the theatre, and in the concert-room, the rents of selling fruit and refreshments, and occasional profits upon masquerades, &c.

[*St. James's Chro.*—*Sept.* 3.

The author of a recently published work at Paris, entitled "Letters on the War of Russia in 1812" gives the following characteristic anecdote of Buonaparte:—A few days before the passage of the Beresina, Buonaparte was marching on foot, with all the marks of the greatest uneasiness and the most lively agitation. The Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) was some paces in advance of him. An officer, Colonel F., attached to the staff, was seen to come suddenly up and make a report to the prince. Buonaparte, as he was coming up, overheard the words Russians and Beresina, and repeatedly exclaimed, in an impatient tone, what are they discussing there? Berthier ordered the Colonel to repeat his report: upon which the following dialogue ensued:

M. de F.—The marshal has charged me to come and give account that the Russian army of Moldavia has arrived on the Beresina, and has seized all the passages,

Buonaparte.—That is not true; it is not true—it can't be so.

M. de F.—That two divisions of the enemy have seized the bridge, and already occupy the left bank, and that the river is not sufficiently frozen over to make it practicable to pass on the ice.

Buonaparte (in a rage)—You lie! you lie!—it is false.

M. de F. (coolly, and raising his tone a little)—I was not commissioned to reconnoitre the enemy's positions: the Marshal sent me to make this report; I perform my duty? The young officer who witnessed the scene, adds, "Seeing Bounaparte shake his cane, I thought he meant to strike the Colonel; but at the same time he leant backward, his legs spread asunder, his left arm resting on his cane, gnashing his teeth, his look breathing fury, and looking up to Heaven, he raised his right arm as if to threaten it. A cry of rage broke from him; he repeated his menacing gesture towards Heaven, and apostrophised it with an expression as brief as energetic: the very word was horrible blasphemy" I can safely say, that during my whole life I never saw a more horrible figure than his at the time."

RESPITE OF ELIZABETH WARD.

The case of this extremely young and very unfortunate female has excited much interest and attention. Our Readers are already apprised that she was convicted at the last Assizes of administering arsenic to her sister, with an intent to poison her—that she received sentence of death, and was left for execution. The execution of this sentence would, in the course of the usual administration of the law, have taken place on Saturday last; and the Sheriff's Officers had received the usual summons to attend on the awful occasion. At this critical moment, on the day preceding that appointed for her execution, when every hope was extinct, a respite of the execution for three weeks was received from Mr. Justice BAYLEY by the Under Sheriff. The following is a correct detail of the circumstances which led to this unexpected reprieve:—

Our Readers would learn, from our report of the trial of this unfortunate young woman, who is of the tender age of seventeen years, that she had no Counsel—that no witnesses attended or were examined on her behalf—and that a very short period, only two days, intervened between her committal to the Castle and the trial, which terminated in her receiving the aweful sentence of death. These circumstances produced some impression upon the public, but they operated so forcibly on the mind of Wm. Thompson, Esq. of Kirkhammerton, as to induce him to the adoption of the most energetic measurers to save her life or at least to obtain time for further investigation, and more mature consideration of her case. On Monday, the 19th last, he sent his steward, Mr. Jameson, Solicitor, of York, to Rothwell, the place of her nativity, for the purpose of inquiry, and to procure signatures for a petition to the Judge in her favour, and this gentleman soon obtained numerous and respectable signatures to a petition, praying that her life might be spared on the ground of her youth, and also of her having, on some occasions, exhibited indications of an unsound mind. Mr. Jameson immediately proceeded by express to Carlisle, where he arrived on Wednesday; he immediately waited upon Mr. Justice Bayley, who received him with his usual condescension and benignity of manners. After patiently and politely attending to all the observations this gentleman had to offer, his Lordship, after some consideration, signed an order to the [illegible], directing the execution to be delayed until Saturday, the 14th of September, which was delivered to Mr. Jameson, and who arrived at York after midnight on Thursday se'nnight. It is proper also to state, that his Lordship directed a letter to be written to the Under Sheriff, desiring that he would cause it to be signified to the unhappy culprit, that she was not, from this respite, to indulge any hopes that her life would be finally spared.

This respite, and the letter accompanying it, were given to the Under Sheriff early the following morning (Friday), and was communicated to Elizabeth Ward, the Prisoner, about ten o'clock (Friday), by the Rev. George Brown, the Ordinary, who had assiduously attended her since her conviction. He was accompanied to the cell of the Prisoner, on this errand of mercy, by the Earl of Harewood, Lord Lascelles, and Sir George Cayley, Bart. She received this unexpected reprieve from immediate death with perfect calmness, and without at the moment exhibiting either surprise or pleasure. She said she was prepared to die; she had made her peace with God, and she had rather the sentence was executed at the appointed time than delayed to a future period. This observation was doubtless made by her with reference to the caution given her not to hope that her life would be ultimately spared; but in a few moments the natural love of life seemed to regain some of its wonted influence, and her eye perceptibly brightened with hope and joy. The Earl of Harewood seemed to be much impressed with the scene, and to feel great anxiety for her fate (which yet trembles in the balance), and expressed his intention to exert his utmost influence to save her life. Lord Milton, Lord Lascelles, and Sir George Cayley, Bart. have also exerted themselves to obtain a mitigation of the sentence passed upon her; Lord Milton drew up a memorial or petition to the judge, in her favour, which was signed by himself, Lord Lascelles, and Sir George Cayley, Bart. who were then at York. This petition was sent off express by a servant of Mr. Staveley's, the Governor of the Castle, to Mr. Justice Bayley, at Carlisle. His Lordship returned only a verbal answer to this application, to the effect—that he did not think it proper to make any further order in her case at present. This messenger arrived at York at twelve o'clock, with this message and a duplicate of the respite which had been sent by Mr. Jameson.

Here the case at present rests, and it would be evidently improper to speculate on the ultimate effect of the exertions made to save the life of this unfortunate prisoner. But still as she already has suffered the bitterness of death in the prospect of its near approach, we may hope that the expectations of life, which the respite, however guarded, could not but excite in her mind, will not be ultimately disappointed, and that the benevolent exertions which have been made to redeem her from an untimely death, will not prove to have been the means of aggravating her sufferings.

Mr. Thompson, to whose exertions this young female is principally indebted for the hope of continued existence, was allowed to see her a few moments on Saturday morning. The feelings which this interview must have called forth we shall not attempt to describe: there are no words which could do justice to a scene like this. The Chaplain stated to the writer of this paragraph, that the mind of this young woman appears to have experienced a radical change; that she is deeply impressed with the atrocity of her attempt on the life of her sister, which she has meetfully admitted—and that her penitence is deep and sincere—and also that the insensibility which marked her conduct on her trial has been completely subdued; and that she has, ever since her conviction, evinced deep humility, contrition, and perfect resignation, to the ignominious death which appeared to await her—and that, in his opinion, "she was a real penitent." He further stated, that when he first saw her she was illiterate, and grossly ignorant of the truths

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of the Christian religion; these the Rev. Gentleman endeavoured to impress upon her mind to instruct her ignorance, and to point out to her the terms on which the Scriptures promise pardon to the guilty; and his endeavours, he thought, had not been unsuccessful. One of the gentlemen who visited her on Friday morning and who had also seen her on her trial, expressed his surprise to the Chaplain at the great change which had taken place, not only in her manners, but in her countenance, which, instead of an obtuse insensibility, now exhibited mild resignation, humble penitence, and great sensibility.

We have detailed these things as they have been stated, and we believe fairly stated, to us. We are, however, strongly aware of the danger arising to society of countenancing the idea, already too prevalent, that strong feelings, arising from the fear of death, and which in most instances disappear when the impression is removed, will atone for enormous crimes, or an ill-spent life. We are convinced that much evil has been done by the unguarded language which is generally used on these occasions, and it cannot be too strongly urged, that a good and Christian life is the only *sure* means of preparing for death. —(*Leeds Mercury.*)

[*The British Press,— September* 6.

POLICE REPORT.

Veneris 7° die Junii 1816.

The Honourable HENRY GREY BENNET, in the Chair.

John [illegible] called in, and examined.

You are one of the police officers at Bow-street?—Yes.

How long have you held that situation?—I think somewhere about four-and-thirty years; rather better.

Do you hold that situation at present?—Yes.

Is your time employed at the office alone, or do you attend at the court at levees and drawing-rooms, and all public places?—Both, day and night.

What, in general, do you consider is the nature and extent of the duties of your office?—The duty of the office, as a matter of course, is to attend at the office, and at other public things for the officers; but two of us have been more immediately placed about the court. I think in the year 1792, when Mr. Dundas was secretary of state, and Mr. Pitt was minister, that appointment took place in consequence of the various depredations committed at court, and in consequence of the King and the royal family being frequently teased with lunatics: that was the original occasion of that appointment taking place.

You speak now of your duty as it is connected with the court; what is your duty as connected with the Public Office in Bow-street?—To attend when any of the magistrates want my assistance within the jurisdiction of Middlesex, for I cannot go out of town on account of attending on the court-days, and particularly if there is any thing wanted at Windsor; or supposing that the Prince goes out of town to Brighton, and so on, then we attend there.

How many officers of the police consider themselves as particularly attached to the court, following the court where it goes?—When the Regent goes to Brighton, for instance, Sayers and I go. There are two officers appointed at Windsor, who are unconnected with the office, Rivett and Dowsett.

Except when the Regent is at Brighton, your residence is constantly in London?—Yes.

Do you attend at the office in Bow-street every day?—No, not every day; that would be impossible.

Is it considered as the duty of the police officers all to attend at the public office daily, or to go turn and turn about, so many one day and so many another?—I never knew that to be the case; but it frequently happened in the early part of my life, that the public may want an officer, especially public bodies; for instance, the Excise-office, the Custom-house, the Stamp-office, the bank, they all come there; and if they see an officer, whoever is in the way they instantly go, because if they were to wait for matter of form, perhaps the party they wanted to apprehend would be gone.

Is it customary to have an officer from Bow-street constantly in attendance at the Bank?—No, only ten days a quarter: that Sayers and I do every quarter, and have done for many years, these five-and-twenty years, I dare say. Depredations used to be committed there dreadfully at dividend-times; and when Mr. Giles and Mr. Thornton were governor and deputy-governor, the application was made, and we went.

Is that considered as part of your ordinary duty, or do the directors of the Bank recompense you for that as a special service?—We have a guinea a day for it.

That is paid by the Bank?—Yes.

Independent of the salary which arises from the Office?—Independent of our salary.

When you attend at any of the other offices—you have named the Custom-house, the Stamp-office, and so on, do they pay you for that attendance?—Certainly.

At the same rate?—At the same rate, provided there is no reward. In the instance where the officers so vigorously apprehended the banditti that murdered the revenue officer; there, for the first time in my life, I find that the government, or the solicitors and commissioners of excise, have given 1,000*l.* reward to whoever should give information, or cause the parties to be taken, together with the apprehenders, and so forth, to which I have no doubt they will be all entitled. The usual way in distributing the 40*l.* on convictions is, that the recorder gives the prosecutor from five to fifteen and twenty pounds, according to circumstances, and the apprehenders the remainder; that comes to, perhaps, only three or four pounds a-piece, though the world runs away with the ridiculous idea that the officers have 40*l.* It is a singular circumstance, but in all cases of felony there are but two cases where there is any reward at all; those are, a highway robbery & a burglary; all the others are mere bagatelles, for they are merely certificates, what the vulgar call Tyburn-tickets, to free from parish offices.

Those are worth 20*l.* a-piece, are they not?—I have sold them as low as 12*l.* In such a parish as Saint George's Hanover-square, the people are of so much consequence that they will serve themselves. The highest is in Covent-garden, where it is worth 25*l.*; for the constable of the parish must sit up, I think, one night out of three: and whoever is hit upon as a parochial constable says, "This is a hard thing, and therefore I will buy myself off"; and a ticket in that parish, therefore, is worth more. If an officer gets a guinea a day, it is a chance whether he gets any reward; that must depend upon the liberality of those public offices who choose to pay it; I am very sorry to say, that sometimes they are rather mean upon that subject.

You mean the guinea a day is for your trouble in attending at the public offices for the prevention of crimes, and the apprehension of robbers?—The public bodies employ an officer to go to apprehend persons; the solicitor comes, if any body touches their office, to the office in Bow-street, to get proper assistance to apprehend those persons: then, after the thing is finished, if there is no reward, of course the officer has his guinea a day for his trouble.

Is the time of the officers much taken up by the public offices?—That must depend materially upon public business; they may be very quiet this week; next week there may not be an officer to be had; so much so does it happen at Bow-street, that they are obliged to refer to minor officers—some of the patrole, and send them rather than the public should be injured.

Do you then think, considering the demand that is made both from public bodies and from individuals upon Bow-street, that the establishment of the regular officers is sufficient?—I think, myself, that what there is wanting of the established officers is made up by the patrole, who step in directly; therefore I think, upon the whole, the establishment is large enough; for if once the establishment was made more than the officers could do, they would starve one another; it is like a rank of chairs, or of hackney coaches; if there are too many there is not employment for them; and when it does not so happen that they are all employed, what is the consequence? Sometimes I have myself, in the early part of my life, when I was in the habit of going to do the business for public officers, been out of town for a week or a fortnight. I went to Dunkirk, in the year 1786, to fetch over four, that were hanged. I went for Mr. Taylor, a Hamburgh merchant. There are certain cases in which we may be employed longer; there have been officers for eight or ten days on the poaching cases. Vicary was down for a fortnight in Gloucestershire, with Colonel Berkeley; frequently it takes a great deal of time to detect a banditti like that.

In those cases where the individual, in a case similar to that you have just mentioned, sends for a Bow-street officer, the expense of his journey, and the payment of his trouble, is defrayed by the individual?—Certainly.

Are the police officers much sent out of the metropolis on the service of individuals?—A great deal; the great means of their living, in a measure, is that of their being employed, as I have always termed it, upon foreign service; that is out of their local jurisdiction, because the officer's salary is only a guinea a-week.

If it was not for the rewards for the industry and services of the police officers, which are paid for by individuals who employ them, should you think the salary which is paid them such as could procure proper officers for the purposes of the public?—Impossible.

Have you any doubt that there is no officer at present employed at Bow-street, who could continue to maintain the situation which it is fit he should hold, by the salary and regular allowances made him from the office?—Impossible.

At how much should you estimate the ordinary profits which an officer of the Police makes, from what is called the 40*l.* Parliamentary rewards?—That must entirely depend upon the number of persons he convicts together with the distribution of each of the rewards, by the Recorder to the officer, whether the Recorder distributes liberally or not: for it is upon the Judges on the Assize, and the Recorder in London, that the officer depends, as to that liberality or not.

In point of fact, it does not amount to any great sum in the course of the year?—A mere bagatelle; a mere nothing.

Should you put it at 30*l.* a year, upon the average?—I have very great doubt whether there is an officer on the establishment who has ever made 30*l.* a year by rewards. There are eight sessions in a year: taking it for granted that the officer should convict two capital [illegible] which I am certain they do not, [illegible] each session the Jury will take off the burglary, and the officer is left in the lurch; therefore it is a robbery, not burglariously breaking and entering, but stealing only; then the officers apply to the Judge for what they term their expences, which they are allowed, which is somewhere about four shillings a day for their time; therefore I am perfectly satisfied they cannot get 30*l.* a year.

Hardly ever 20*l.* perhaps?—I should think not one of them.

Should you not think that it would be a much better mode of rewarding the services of the officers of the Police, if it was left in the breast of the Police Magistrates to pay for every special service that each officer did, the reward which those Magistrates thought fit to apportion?—I have always thought so; from the earliest part of my time I have thought it, and for the best of all reasons; I have, with every attention man could bestow, watched the conduct of various persons who have given evidence against their fellow-creatures for life or death, not only at the Old Bailey, but on the Circuits, and I have always been perfectly convinced that would be the best mode that could possibly be adopted to pay officers, particularly because they are dangerous creatures; they have it frequently in their power (no question about it) to turn the scale, when the beam is level, on the other side; I mean against the poor wretched man at the bar: why? this thing called nature says profit is in the scale; and melancholy to relate, but I cannot help being perfectly satisfied, that frequently it has been the means of convicting many and many a man: and I told Sir Charles Bunbury my opinion upon that subject thirty years ago, when he wanted to get rid of rewards. It should be in the breast of the Judges on Circuit, and the Judges at the Old Bailey, or the Judge who tries at the Old Bailey, whether they have convicted or not convicted the party, if they see the officer has done his duty fairly and uprightly towards all parties, they should have a discriminating power to pay that officer according to the nature of the case; then the officer does not stand up and look at this unfortunate creature, and swear to this or that thing, or the other thing, for what? for the lucre—for nature is nature, do with it what you will: and therefore I am convinced, that wherever A. is giving evidence against B. he should stand perfectly uninterested.

Do you not think that that feeling you have expressed governs the conduct of the Jurymen in finding the verdict, when the principal evidence is an officer of the Police?—I have no doubt about it; and indeed so it would to ourselves, provided we did not know the officer. I, for one, should naturally say, if placed upon the Jury, yes, it may be true, these officers are speaking truth; but it turns out by cross-examination, that there is 120*l.* to be given if these three men are convicted, and therefore I cannot believe all these men have sworn: but if there was no reward, the officer might be always paid liberally, provided the Judge had the power by Act of Parliament to pay it, and no doubt this has been the chatter; there can be no question about it: but the prosecutor says, "How am I to do? if this man is not convicted, I shall not get my expences. Here is going to Kingston or some where else; how much shall I have allowed to be paid by the county? It will not half pay the expences." "Yes, (says the officer), this is a pretty thing; I will take care I will play no more at this game;" because that game will not afford even the poor devil of an officer to appear decent on the Monday morning, or to acquit himself, perhaps, from being summoned before a Court of Conscience for some trifling debt; for I have been always of opinion, that an officer is a dangerous subject to the community, if he is not so kept and so paid as to afford him the means of being honest; for in some cases, God knows it has been frequently the case. I remember a case, which was proved, in the time of trading Magistrates, where there was a fellow who was a public officer belonging to Justice Hyde, was hanged, and yet he was one of the officers; but I well remember what the man said at the time he was executed, for in those days, before the Police Bill took place at all, it was a trading business: and there was Justice this and Justice that. Justice Welch, in Litchfield-street, was a great man in those days, and old Justice Hyde, and Justice Girdler, and Justice Blackborough, a trading Justice at Clerkenwell-green, and an old ironmonger. The plan used to be to issue out warrants, and take up all the poor devils in the streets, and then there was the bailing them 2*s.* 4*d.* which the Magistrates had; and taking up an hundred girls, that would make, at 2*s.* 4*d.* 11*£.* 13*s.* 4*d.* They sent none to gaol, for the bailing them was so much better.—That was so glaring that it led to the Police Bill, and it was a great blessing to the public to do away with those men, for they were nothing better than the encouragers of blackguards, vice and plunderers; there is no doubt about it.

Having stated these different objections to the officers of the Police receiving rewards, do you not think there is another objection also, namely where the officers hold in their hands the balance of life and death in any evidence that they may give, it is possible that a rich criminal may have an influence over a needy officer, highly injurious to the public interest? No question about it; I will give the Committee a case in point: supposing, for instance, when I convicted Broughton, which, I believe, is about twenty two years ago, and who was convicted for robbing the York mail. I convicted at the same assizes, the summer assizes, a celebrated old woman, Mrs. Usher, worth at least three thousand guineas, for she made over that property by her attorney. I was then in the habit of attending Vauxhall, for which I received half a guinea, & a half pint of wine, which I relinquished, and took the fifteen pence: Mrs. Usher picked a lady's pocket; I was close by and secured her. She was tried before Baron Hotham. Mr. Ives, the gaoler in Surrey, before the trial, came to me and said, "Townsend, you know mother Usher very well?" "Yes," said I, "these ten years": he said, "cannot this be stached?" meaning put an end to? I said no, it was impossible that it could be; because the case was very plain, and of all women upon earth she ought to be convicted; and in my opinion, if she is convicted capitally, nothing but her sex and old age ought to save her from being executed; and I should think it my duty to state to the Judge, after conviction, my opinion upon her case, which I did. She was convicted, and Baron Hotham ordered me my expenses, which I believe amounted to four guineas and a half. I set off immediately in a post-chaise to give evidence against Broughton. The present attorney-general was her counsel. Baron Hotham said to me, "this woman you seem to be well acquainted with?" "Yes, my Lord," said I, "I am very sorry to say she is a very old offender; but her age, which your lordship has heard her give, and her sex, are the only plea that ought to save her;" for the jury found her guilty of stealing, but not privily, which took away the capital part; therefore she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, in the New Goal in the Borough. I then lived in the Strand; two of her relations called upon me, trying to see what could be done, and they would have given me 200*l.* not to have appeared against that woman, she was a very [illegible] she was convicted; she got the best part of a very plunder. On Broughton, who was tried for robbing the mail, I found 135*l.* in bank-notes, a gold-watch, and a guinea-and a-half. Mr. Parkin, the solicitor, paid me, Justice Buller staid till I got down there to give evidence against him; finding a letter which confirmed the evidence of Shaw the accomplice, who was the planner and plotter of that robbery, I traced poor Broughton, and another, who went afterwards to America. Broughton was convicted. Broughton was brother to one of the king's messengers, and another brother kept the Red Lion in Barnet for years. There was another plan laid, so that if an officer had not been firm, the consequence would have been, that temptations would be frequently thrown in officers' way; and how is it possible to avoid those temptations, provided the officer so employed has not the means of barring off those temptations by being paid liberally for what he does; for however we may be, in whatsoever state we are placed, nothing can be so dangerous as a public officer, where he is liable to be tempted; but I have been always of one opinion; I am convinced it is so, and so I told Lord Melville at the time he was Secretary of State, the Police Bill being framed, that the only thing I objected to, was the paltry salaries they gave the officers. I, it is true, have steared clear, but I do not owe that to any merit myself. I have been lucky enough to have situations where I have been very very liberally paid; and whether it has been my own sobriety, or attention, it matters not; but I have had many gratuities, and from the first people in the nation, or I might have been as liable to temptation as any one in London; but I have a fellow-feeling for other officers, and I must say, that I think that some of the officers deserve every praise, though I do not change ten words with some of them in the course of a week, but for their attention and their sobriety; and I cannot help again repeating, that nothing but their industry would enable them to get through the piece; for what is so small a stipend as a guinea a-week?

Have you at all formed an opinion what would be an adequate salary that Government ought to pay to an officer in that situation? I am not one of those that would give money to make them lazy, because there is a line to be drawn; but I think that a guinea is too little: because, taking the thing for granted that a man has been very lucky this week, the next week, and the other week, yet he may stand upon his oars for a month, then it takes all the cream off that milk entirely; and I am decidedly of opinion that he should be held up and made respectable. I would give them a hundred a year, or two guineas a week, and the effects of their industry.

Giving a power to the magistrates to reward them according to their merit?—Yes; and to the judges at the assizes.

Do you think that it is an advantageous plan for the public Police offering the large rewards, which the Government and individuals occasionally do, for the apprehension of offenders?—Yes; I will state why I do. In cases of those desperate affairs which have appeared before the eyes of the public, such as the murder of the Revenue officers, or the glaring outrages committed by poachers, if there was not a liberal reward, I do not speak of a thousand pounds, but a couple of hundred pounds; we should reckon in the old school, that an hundred pounds was large; and we used all to fly about; but in the case of the revenue officers a thousand pounds was given. It gives an opportunity of those people belonging to the party impeaching. One of them says "damn it, I am made for ever; I will go and tell;" and it gives a large scope for a man to reflect—supposing I go with others, and commit a depredation to-night, and I afterwards give information, they are bound to pay me the reward; for the advertisement is, whoever shall give information, or cause the parties to be apprehended, and I have caused that by my information. It is not one time in twenty that there is any thing like 1000*l.* The largest sum ever given by the Bank was 200*l.*, and that does not always come to the officer, for if there is a person who has been the means of giving the officer information, they must give that person. I remember a case of an intended robbery at the Post Office, where the Receiver General's Office was to be rubbed; the very keys were all made, and nothing could stop it, & they only waited for a very large sum, for they were in the office twice. I think there was too much said about it; the consequence was, the officer got a little blamed. Why? was not it a noble information for these men to go and convince the Solicitor and Secretary of the Post Office that a banditti were to have come in on such a night, and plundered the office of from 10 to 20,000*l.*? There was no doubt as to the fact; but they went so far as to prove it. I said to Vickery, "prove your case; bring all the parties forward, face to face," for in most cases we never bring our informer forward; for, as I observed to Lord Loughborough, on a question by Sir William Garrow, "Ah! Townsend, you have been very lucky, who gave you information?" and I laughed at the question. It would not do for us to answer those questions.

In the case you allude to, Vickery was paid a large sum of money?—I do not know the amount of the sum exactly; I do not think he got much himself.

Do you not think that those large rewards offered have a tendency to make the officers of the police, to a certain degree, neglect where there is no reward offered?—I should hope not; because it has frequently occurred, and does frequently occur, that officers take up a variety of people, and convict them for transportation, and they get nothing. I have many times myself; and I recently saw it done by several of our own officers, who have not got a farthing. Sometimes they meet an old thief, and search him, and find something upon him that leads to discovery, and he is tried and convicted, and they get nothing but what the court gives them, what is termed the expenses, of four shillings, or three and sixpence a day.

Are the officers of the police much in the habit of frequenting that species of public-house, which is technically known by the name of a flash-house, where thieves and people of bad character resort, for the purpose of looking after those people?—I am not able to answer that, for I have not been with any one who is an officer of our office at present, in a case of that description; but I should strongly suspect they do; but they will be much more able to answer that than I can.

Do you think the existence of those houses assist at all in the detection of thieves?—I am decidedly of opinion, and always was, that a flash-house, as they term it, which is a disorderly house, or a house to which those men must resort; for the fact is, a thief will never sit amongst honest men, it is not his province to do it, nor would he trust himself with those people; therefore there must be bad houses, the same as there are brothels, because A. says to B. I will meet you at such a place to night. I know five-and-twenty, or six-and-twenty years ago, there were houses where we could pop in, and I have taken three or four, or five and six at a time, and three or four of them have been convicted, and yet the public-house was tolerably orderly too. I do not know whether they go and sit amongst them, and eat and drink [illegible]

Did you consider the existence of those houses that day as tending to facilitate the detection of offenders?—No question about it; for it has often turned out that when the information has come to the office, as it might be this morning, of a foot-pad robbery done so and so, poor Jealous and another officer, M'Manus, who was many years in the office, and I, have slipt out and gone to some of the flash-houses and looked about—nobody there; and gone to another, and very likely hit upon the party going to it, or in it.

Do you believe the existence of similar houses at this day affords similar facility to that afforded at the time you speak of?—I cannot say how they are managed now: but I do not hear that they are any worse managed; I do not hear of any misconduct from any of the officers, I mean of their doing any thing imprudent, or I should be one of the first to take care that that came to the fountain head, for I have always been but of one opinion, if you are caught tripping, off you must go. The moment persons are disturbed meeting at such a house, and the licence is taken away, they must distribute themselves somewhere, then it would be a length of time before the officer, however vigilant and attentive, will find them out again; though they frequently get at them through the women that they live with; very likely through the misconduct of this poor unhappy part of the community, will, after they have been living a long length of time with one wretch, give her a kick or a blow, and turn her out, and then comes the woman, out of revenge, and tells the officer where the parties use, or where they are to be found, so that in many cases the women are great assistants to the officers.

Is the flash-house an assistance to the officer?—Certainly the flash-house can do the officer no harm, if he does not make harm of it; if an officer goes there, and acts foolishly, and does any thing improper, the same as for me to go to-night to all the brothels, (I believe I know all of them, but was there ever any one who would say that I went and asked to have a glass of wine, and so on, there, and that no money should be asked;) what sort of a servant should I be? I ought to be turned out, and never employed in the department of the police again. Who has been more in confidence than I have been with the youngest part of society of the highest rank. How often have I gone to brothels, there to talk over a little accident that might happen to A's son, or B's son, or my lord this or the other's son? but the consequence was not a morsel of liberty, or how would Townsend act upon those functions of authority, and get what the parties asked me to do; no, he must go there full of power, with great distance towards the keeper of that brothel; and as to the poor wretches, in many cases, I have been employed to bring daughters home to their parents, persons of great respect and consequence; we have not found them at one place, but at another; we have taken them home, and there has been an end to it: the respectable young men, however liberally educated, are often very great fools, for they often subject themselves to vast inconveniences [illegible] their own misconduct, by committing themselves [illegible] ously and absurdly, going to brothels and getti[illegible] scrapes, and what has been the consequence! the consequence is, "Townsend, what is to be done?" sometimes with the father, and sometimes with the party himself: but how would this thing be executed if I were to attempt any thing like what I stated before? No, I will take upon myself to say, I never drank a glass of wine with those sort of characters, because it will not do; in order to execute my duty properly, I must keep them at a proper distance; and it is only a foolish man that would attempt it.

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